

Homelessness on Skid Row

History of Skid Row

Geography: L.A.'s Skid Row refers to the downtown area east of the Financial District, partially overlapping the Industrial District area called Central City East.

Early Development: The region was initially an agricultural area until the Southern Pacific Railroad was built in the late 1870s. This development began to industrialize the area with an emphasis on agriculture, which brought a huge influx of people to Los Angeles, including seasonal farm workers. With successive waves of new job opportunities in Los Angeles -- the discovery of petroleum shortly before the end of the 1800's, the arrival of the film industry shortly after 1900, the beginning of automobile manufacture in the early 1900's among them -- additional migration occurred. In response to these primarily short-term, transient workers, a number of small, residential hotels opened in the to cater to this population. The majority of these migrant workers were also single and male, which contributed to the seediness of the area by causing a proliferation of bars, brothels, and saloons. The presence of mission workers in Skid Row can be traced back to this moment, as they tried to offer a healthier alternative to what they perceived to be immoral and self-destructive pursuits.

Great Depression: Because of the area's proximity to the railroads, it was frequently the first destination for newcomers to the LA area. During the Great Depression, many displaced farmers escaping the Dust Bowl were derided as hobos and bums who "rode the rails." By the 1930s, Skid Row was home to as many as 10,000 homeless people, alcoholics, and others on the margins of society. In response, some social service centers were created to assist this population. However, others had a much more hostile reaction to the newcomers in the LA area. In 1947, LAPD chief Clemence Horrall ordered a "blockade raid" of the whole Skid Row area in which over 350 people were arrested. The LAPD had claimed that "at least 50 percent of all the crime in Los Angeles originates in the Skid Row area," and later reported that there had been no "strong arm robberies" on Skid Row as late as one week after the raid. Long time residents, however, were skeptical that the changes would last.

20th Century Wars: In the time following World War II and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, the Skid Row area began to be populated by numerous military personnel. These veterans, mostly transient young men, passed through Los Angeles and frequently began use missions as their safe havens. This previous exposure to Skid Row attracted numerous returning drug- and alcohol-addicted and emotionally scarred Vietnam veterans to come back to and settle in Los Angeles later in life. The veterans found Skid Row particularly accommodating because of the presence of service facilities and the absence of the rejection they faced in other communities.

1960s: By the 1960's, many of the area's small hotels did not meet the fire and safety codes established by the city due to their age and lack of upkeep. In response, the code conformance orders allowed owners to either repair or demolish the

structures. Because of the high cost of repair and the limited income from the hotel's low fees, the code had the unintended consequence of numerous demolitions. In total this caused a 50% decrease in the housing stock- from approximately 15,000 units in the early 1960's to 7,500 units in the early 1970's. The sudden decimation of living opportunities obviously contributed to the displacement of a significant number of extremely low-income, substance dependent, and/or mentally unstable persons who had settled in what is now Skid Row. During this post-Vietnam War period, the demographics of the area changed from predominantly elderly, white, and alcohol-dependent to predominantly young, nonwhite, and drug-dependent.

1970s: By 1975, local leaders started focusing on the problems faced by residents in the area, leading to the creation of the Central Business District Redevelopment Project Area. A Blue Ribbon Committee comprised of politicians, business leaders, and academics issued a report in 1976 calling for the preservation of the remaining housing stock in addition to other steps to address the problems of residents in the area. In response to this report, the city began a program of acquiring, rehabilitating, and managing the remaining single-room occupancy hotel units and adding a limited number of community amenities, notably two parks, clinics, and shelter facilities. Currently, around 3,500 of the surviving 6,500 single-room occupancy units have been acquired and rehabilitated or replaced. However, an unintended consequence of this action was that when other communities couldn't provide for their city's homeless population, they shipped their problem to downtown L.A., commonly called the "Not In My Backyard" mentality.

1980s crackdown: In 1987, LAPD chief Daryl Gates, backed by then-mayor Tom Bradley, announced plans for another crackdown of the homeless on Skid Row. Police and firefighters conducted a number of sweeps through the area but advocates for the homeless provided enough opposition to make them temporarily abandon the plan. When Gates announced that the crackdown would resume, L.A. City Attorney James Hahn responded that he would not prosecute people arrested in the planned sweeps who simply "did not have a place to stay." Gates, still backed by Bradley, retorted that Hahn had an obligation as the city attorney to arrest these people. A few days later, then-Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky introduced a proposal that the city stop enforcing its anti-camping laws on Skid Row until adequate housing could be found for all its residents. The council rejected Yaroslavsky's proposal, but after hearing testimony about the LAPD's intended crackdown methodology, the council passed a motion asking Gates not to enforce the anti-camping laws until adequate housing could be found for the area's residents.

Recent History: The Skid Row area that includes small hotels, missions, and shelters also is or was in close proximity to numerous warehousing, distribution, and industrial activities. This sector of the economy, which dates back to the railroad development, has been growing significantly; a sharp contrast to the sluggish performance of other sectors of the economy on the national level. Because many of these businesses are small, run by immigrants, and employing low-skilled workers who do not have transportation options, these businesses need to remain close to

the city's core. As they expand, however, they put pressure on the limited housing stock in the area, raising the specter of further loss of the area's very low cost housing stock. In addition, many of the businesses are food-based, which engenders serious public health problems in a dense area with a large street population lacking access to sanitary facilities.

While throughout most of its history the area's population has been predominantly single and male, the recession of the 1990's and late 2000s resulted in many middle class families breaking up, with both single adults on their own and single adults (mostly women) with children arriving in Skid Row and in need of shelter and other assistance. With the increasing popularity of communities surrounding Central City East for middle and upper-income housing, along with the pressure for expansion of local industries, there are concerns that the area is becoming gentrified, ensuring that some of the homeless on Skid Row will be displaced.

Current Data

Demographics: As of the 2000 census, there were 17,740 people and 2,410 households residing in the 4.3 sq. mile neighborhood. Approximately 8,000 of them live permanently or semi-permanently in the 6,500 single-room-occupancy hotel rooms and approximately 2,000 persons occupy beds in shelter and transitional facilities, for periods of time ranging from days to several months. The population living on the streets is variously estimated from 4,000 to 5,000 persons, with the numbers changing both seasonally.

The racial makeup of the neighborhood is 51.4% Hispanic or Latino, 25.5% White, 16.7% African American, 0.4% Native American, & 5.8% Asian. In the area, the population is spread out with 9.8% under the age of 18, 54.7% from 18 to 34, 39.9% from 35 to 64, and 4.6% who are 65 years of age or older. The per capita income for the neighborhood is \$14,210. About 41.8% of the population is below the poverty line. While the population is still predominantly made up of single males, there are increasing numbers of women and children, now pushing close to 10% of the total population on Skid Row.

Health & Safety Services: The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services operates the Central Health Center in Downtown L.A., serving Skid Row. The LA Fire Department Station that serves the neighborhood is currently the busiest firehouse in Los Angeles.

Many other services for homeless people in Los Angeles are centralized in Skid Row, including the Volunteers of America, the Union Rescue Mission, Downtown Mental Health, Downtown Women's Center, Los Angeles Mission, Fred Jordan Mission, The Society of St. Vincent de Paul's Cardinal Manning Center, and Midnight Mission. In 2007, Union Rescue Mission opened Hope Gardens, a facility outside of Skid Row that is exclusively for women and children.

Successful Litigation Attacking Homelessness

Los Angeles Cases

Patient dumping

In September 2005, hospitals and law enforcement agencies were discovered to be dumping homeless people on Skid Row. Then Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa ordered an investigation and Bill Bratton, LAPD chief at the time, claimed that the Department was not targeting homeless people specifically, but only people who violate city ordinances. The Los Angeles City Attorney investigated more than 50 of about 150 reported cases of dumping. By early 2007, the city attorney had filed charges against only one hospital, Kaiser Permanente. Because there were no laws specifically covering the hospital's actions, it was charged with false imprisonment in an untested strategy. In response to the lack of legal recourse available to fight patient dumping, then California State Senator Gil Cedillo sponsored legislation to address the issue. He also drafted legislation that would create a community courts system to address quality of life crimes such as loitering and panhandling. It would also hand out sentences for petty crimes, usually in the form of community service.

2006 lawsuit

In 2002, newly appointed LAPD chief Bill Bratton announced a plan to clean up Skid Row by, among other things, aggressively enforcing an old "anti-camping" ordinance. By April 2006, the ACLU sued the city of Los Angeles on behalf of Robert Lee Purrie and five other homeless people, arguing that the city was in violation of the 8th and 14th Amendments of the Constitution and sections of the California Constitution guaranteeing due process, equal protection, and prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The court ruled in favor of Purrie, finding that "the LAPD cannot arrest people for sitting, lying, or sleeping on public sidewalks in Skid Row." The court said that the anti-camping ordinance is "one of the most restrictive municipal laws regulating public spaces in the United States."

The ACLU sought a compromise in which the LAPD would be barred from arresting homeless people or confiscating their possession on Skid Row between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. The compromise plan, which was accepted by the city of Los Angeles, permits sleeping on the sidewalk except "within 10 feet of any business or residential entrance" and only between these hours. Downtown development business interests and the Central City Association came out against the compromise. Chief Bratton said the case had slowed the police effort to fight crime and clean up skid row, and that when he was allowed to clean up Skid Row, real estate profited. On September 20, 2006, the Los Angeles City Council voted to reject the compromise. On October 3, 2006, police arrested Skid Row's transients for sleeping on the streets for the first time in months. On October 10, 2006, under pressure from the ACLU, the city tacitly agreed to the compromise by declining to appeal the court's decision.

New York cases:

Callahan v. Carey

This case, backed by the Coalition for the Homeless, established that all homeless individuals have the right to emergency shelter. Since the lawsuit was settled in 1981, New York has been obligated to provide emergency shelter for individuals who are homeless by reason of poverty or due to mental, physical, or social

dysfunction. New York is the only city in the United States to currently have this legal protection for the homeless.

McCain v. Koch

The Michael Bloomberg administration in 2008 settled a longstanding class-action lawsuit over homeless families' access to shelter in New York City. The main lawsuit being settled, McCain v. Koch, was filed in 1983 by the Legal Aid Society to draw attention to the plight of homeless families, after similar lawsuits had been filed over the rights of homeless people. Those lawsuits had resulted in the establishment, unusual in the United States, of a right to shelter in New York City.

The McCain suit argued that the city had failed to provide adequate shelter or develop standards governing shelter for families. The primary plaintiff in the suit was Yvonne McCain, who was evicted from a Brooklyn apartment in 1982 after withholding rent to protest her landlord's refusal to make repairs.

Under the settlement, the city will regain full control and oversight of its family services system, "no longer having to enforce over 40 highly-detailed court orders or spend precious staff time and agency resources complying with or litigating these cases." Additionally, the settlement ensured that New York City would continue its long-standing interpretation of state and local laws ensuring safe and decent emergency shelter for homeless families with children. The settlement also includes provisions that outline current agency standards and protocols for assessing shelter eligibility.

In 2004, the City stopped giving homeless families priority for federally funded Section-8 vouchers and proceeded to stumble through a series of replacement programs, including Housing Stability Plus (abandoned in 2007) and Work Advantage. As the homeless numbers skyrocketed, the Bloomberg Administration began denying emergency shelter to re-applicant families in October 2007. This despite the City's own data showing fully one-third of families who were ultimately found eligible for shelter were forced to re-apply more than once. The combination of denying federal rental subsidies and closing the front door to the shelter system has been an unprecedented disaster for homeless families in NYC.

Youth Shelter

A group of homeless youths sued NY City in January for allegedly failing to provide adequate shelter for thousands of troubled teens living on the streets.

The Brooklyn federal court lawsuit claims that while the city is legally obligated to provide beds for all homeless people ages 16 to 20, it turns away hundreds of applicants every night. With 3,800 kids currently homeless in the city and only 253 shelter beds available, the waiting lists are growing, the suit alleges.

With nowhere else to turn, many homeless teens end up sleeping at the Chelsea Piers or at "Uncle Ace's," a term given to the A, C and E subway trains which have long routes. This exposes them to all types of danger, including violence, sex assaults, STDs, and sex trafficking.

The suit states that the New York state law governing the city's youth shelter system — The New York Runaway and Homeless Youth Act — requires the city to provide a shelter and services to any homeless youth who seeks it.

Best Practice

Housing First Policy

This is an approach to ending homelessness that helps individuals and families return to a living space more rapidly by providing instant access to housing. While all Housing First programs focus on reducing the length of time of homelessness, recidivism, and prevention, the services vary significantly depending on the type of population being served. For people who have experienced chronic homelessness, there is an expectation that intensive services will be needed indefinitely. For most people experiencing homelessness, however, these specialized services are not necessary and will be administered at an as-needed basis.

The vast majority of homeless individuals and families fall into homelessness after a housing or personal crisis that led them to seek help from the homeless assistance system. For these people, the Housing First approach is ideal, as it helps them access and sustain permanent rental housing as quickly as possible without time limits or conditions. This happens by using only a standard lease agreement to the housing, instead of also mandating therapy or some sort of other services compliance. In turn, such clients of the homeless assistance networks need surprisingly little support or assistance to achieve independence, saving the system considerable costs.

Results:

Chicago- decreased homelessness by 12%

Norfolk- decreased homelessness by 25%

San Francisco- chronic homelessness decreased by 28%

Alameda County- decreased family homelessness by 37%

Portland- total homeless decreased 13 percent, while the unsheltered count dropped by 39%.

Permanent Supportive Housing

At its root, homelessness is the result of the widening housing affordability gap and the inability to afford and maintain housing. In many cities, the gap has widened significantly because of the loss of hundreds of thousands of units of affordable rental housing coupled with government cutbacks on already inadequate housing assistance for low-income people and has reduced investments in building and preserving affordable housing.

Any plan to end chronic homelessness must incorporate an investment in creating affordable and accessible housing. This includes supportive housing, which is permanent housing coupled with supportive services. This is often used for people experiencing long-term or repeated homelessness who also have mental or physical disabilities.

This program, pioneered in New York City in the 1980s, has proven to be a successful and cost-effective solution to the problem of homelessness. Permanent supportive housing combines affordable housing assistance with vital support services for individuals living with mental illness, HIV/AIDS, or other serious health problems, thus enhancing housing stability for individuals and families with special needs. Moreover, numerous research studies have shown that this program costs less than other forms of emergency and institutional care.

Results:

Quincy-50% decline in the chronically homeless population

Denver- 36% reduction in chronically homelessness population

Norfolk- 25% decline in homeless population

Westchester County, NY- Income supplements for rental assistance reduced family homelessness by 57%.

For Portland and Multnomah County, one of most important developments is the progress on making housing more accessible. Homeless Management Information Systems are operational in 26 homeless service agencies and help to increase the supply of permanent housing available to homeless individuals and families. Total homelessness in Portland has recently decreased by 13 percent, while the unsheltered count dropped by 39%.

A landmark 1990 New York agreement, which was renewed in 2005, is an example of a successful permanent supportive housing initiative that reduced homelessness in New York City and saved taxpayer dollars that would otherwise have been spent on costly shelters and hospitalizations.

Rapid Re-Housing & Service Accessibility

Today, many households who become homeless have already lived in independent permanent housing, and they can generally return and remain stably housed with limited assistance. And homelessness itself is associated with a host of negative consequences that can be minimized by limiting the period of time people experience it. By helping homeless households return to permanent housing as soon as possible, communities have been able to reduce the length of time people remain in homeless shelters. This opens beds for others who need them, and reduces the public and personal costs of homelessness.

Navigating the housing market, especially on behalf of clients with lower incomes and higher needs, is a difficult task. A successful homeless assistance program has housing staff that search local housing markets and build relationships with landlords in order to help with just that. Successful program components include incentives to landlords to rent to homeless households, creative uses of housing vouchers, subsidies to help homeless individuals and families afford their rental unit, and links to resources to help clients maintain their housing.

Families

This strategy is particularly helpful for homeless families, who typically need immediate access to permanent housing because they just got evicted and have no other place to stay. Some unforeseen personal or financial crisis like a death in the family, a medical emergency, or abuse typically causes episodes of family homelessness, which have increased since the Great Recession in 2007. Most families briefly utilize the shelter system until the problem is resolved, then look to move on to a more permanent solution. Diverting funds and resources normally dedicated to the existing shelter system toward rapid re-housing and family services has been shown to reduce family homelessness.

Throughout the country, homeless activists have called for different levels of government to address this housing affordability gap by significantly increasing investments in affordable rental housing, with a significant portion targeted to homeless families and individuals. In addition, they are demanding that officials strengthen rent regulation laws to preserve affordable housing and protect tenants.

Results

Portland has done a great job of this by linking families and unaccompanied youth to supportive housing, medical care, and mental health services. One of the biggest problems with people moving out of homelessness is a lack of income. In order to improve their quality of life, it is tremendously important to connect families and individuals exiting homelessness to programs like TANF, SSI, and Medicaid.

As efforts to end homelessness continue, city and county officials are focusing on immediately moving people into housing, ending the practice of discharging people into homelessness from jails and hospitals, improving outreach, increasing the housing supply, improving the rent assistance system, and increasing economic opportunity for homeless people. Additionally, the city is attempting to bolster opportunities for people in the area by implementing career-based employment services that help formerly homeless people build the skills necessary to increase their income.

Failures: LA's misguided attempts to militarize Skid Row

In 2006, the city of LA instituted the Safer Cities Initiative, which installed 50 additional officers to a particular five-block area of Skid Row. There were some positive results to this. A year later, crime in the area had gone down 35%, with homicides, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, auto thefts and other crimes all falling. During the same eight-month period preceding the Safer City Initiative, crime dropped only 5%. The Safer Cities Initiative has also produced a high number of arrests and drug seizures. Over 33 pounds of cocaine, 7 pounds of heroin, 200 pounds of marijuana and over \$315,000 was also recovered.

But the strategy amounted to in many ways criminalizing homelessness, as it was based on the "broken windows" theory of crime that suggests a connection between neighborhood disorder and serious crime. Under this system, if public order offenses are left unchecked, the social order in the neighborhood will decline and lead to an increase in serious criminal behavior. The LAPD in turn targeted crimes such as public intoxication, drug use, and prostitution, all of which were believed to make the area more inviting to criminals. This may temporarily reduce the numbers of homeless, but it puts a heavy burden on our prison system.

Part of Historic Core neighborhood From 3rd on the North, 8th on the South, to Los Angeles on the East, and Broadway on the West –
Does not include East of Los Angeles Street or most of Skid Row.

1. Alexandria Hotel	501 South Spring Street	563
2. Rosslyn Lofts	451 South Main Street	259
3. Baltimore	501 South Los Angeles	205
4. King Edward	121 East 5th Street	150
5. Leland	115 East 5th Street	60
6. Hayward Hotel	206 West 6th Street	525
7. The Hotel Senator	729 South Main Street	97
8. The Sanborn	526 South Main Street	45
9. The Pershing	502 South Main Street	69
10. The (New) Genesis – (From 29 units)	456 South Main Street	106
11. The Dewey	721 South Main Street	42
12. Rosslyn Hotel	112 West 5th Street	264
13. Huntington Hotel	752 South Main Street	204
14. Leonides Hotel	512 South Main Street	61
15. Barclay Hotel	103 West 4th Street	299
16. St. George	115 East 3rd Street	86
17. Yorkshire Apts	710 South Broadway	104
18. Cecil Hotel	640 South Main Street	300

3,439

Market Rate Housing Units

Continental	56
San Fernando	70
Hellman	104
El Dorado	66
Rowan	206
Jeffreys	43
Security Lofts	153
Pan American	40
Rosslyn Lofts top 3 floors	36
Santa Fe	102
PE Lofts	314
Mercantile	35
SB Main	214
SB Spring	178
SB Grand	280
SB Manhattan	198
SB Lofts	184
SB Tower	268
Spring Arcade	143
Jewelry Trades	62
Chester Williams	88
City Lofts	36
Spring Tower Lofts	38
Premiere Towers	120
Bartlett	139
Judson	60
Haas	68
Chapman	168
Eastern Columbia	147
Douglas	50

Population of Skid Row, downtown Los Angeles 2014

(a working document)

Boundaries: As defined by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as the space between Main & Alameda and 3rd & 7th.

Corporate SRO Housed Individuals

Skid Row Housing Trust Units, Total = 1,269

Abbey Hotel 625 San Pedro St. LA CA 90014.....	113
Boyd Hotel 224 E. Boyd St. LA CA 90013.....	59
Charles Cobb Apts. 521 San Pedro St. LA CA 90013.....	74
Crescent Hotel 521 San Pedro St. LA CA 90013.....	74
Edward Hotel 713 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	46
Hart Hotel 508 E. 4 th St. LA CA 90013.....	38
Lincoln Hotel 548-511 Ceres Ave. LA CA 90021.....	40
New Genesis Hotel 456 S Main St. LA CA 90013.....	104
Olympia Hotel 1201 E. 7 th St. LA CA 90021.....	47
Produce Hotel 676 S Central Ave. LA CA 90021.....	108
Rainbow Apts. 643 S San Pedro St. LA CA 90013.....	87
Rossmore Hotel 905 E. 6 th St. LA CA 90021.....	58
San Pedro House 647 S. San Pedro St. LA CA 90014.....	18
Sanborn Hotel 526 S. Main St. LA CA 90013.....	45
Simone Hotel 520 San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	113
St Marks Hotel 611 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	89
Star Apts 240 E. 6 th St. LA CA 90013.....	100
Weldon Hotel 507 S. Maple Ave. LA CA 90013.....	56

SRO Housing Corp. Units, Total =1,838

Panama Hotel 403 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	201
Russ Hotel 517 S. San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	168
Golden West 417 E. 5th St. LA CA 90013.....	61

Marshal House 523 S. San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	74
Angelus Inn 518 S. San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	31
Brownstone 427 E. 5th St. LA CA 90013.....	48
Carlton 534 S. Wall St. Los Angeles, CA 90015.....	45
Courtland 520 S. Wall St. LA CA 90015.....	97
Ellis 802 E. 6th St. LA CA 90013.....	56
Eugene 560 S. Stanford Ave. LA CA 90013.....	44
Florence 310 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	61
Gateways Apts. 505 S. San Pedro St. LA CA 90013.....	108
Harold 323 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	58
Haskell 528 S. Wall St. LA CA 90015.....	38
James Woods Apts. 506 S San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	53
La Jolla 721 E. 6 th St. LA CA 90021.....	51
Leonide 521-516 S. Main St. LA CA 90013.....	66
Lyndon Apts. 413 E. 7 th St. LA CA 90014.....	53
New Terminal 907 E. 7 th St. LA CA 90021.....	40
Palmer House 538 S. Wall St. LA CA 90015.....	67
Prentice 1014 E. 7 th St. LA CA 90021.....	46
Regal 815 E. 6 th St. LA CA 90013.....	69
Renato 531 S San Julian St. LA CA 90013.....	96
Southern 412 E. 5 th St. LA CA 90013.....	55
Ward 512 S. Wall St. LA CA 90015.....	72
Yankee Apts. 501 E. 7 th St. LA CA 90014.....	80

Marion Hotel	
642 S. Crocker St.....	44
Norbo Hotel	
526 E. Sixth Street.....	57

Independent SRO Housed Individuals

Baltimore Hotel	
501 Los Angeles St.....	265
King Edward	
121 E. 5 th St.....	150
Cecil Hotel	
640 S. Main St.....	~300
Bixby Hotel	
433 Wall St. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Courtland Hotel	
520 Wall St. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Barclay Hotel	
104 W 4 th St. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Madison Hotel	
423 E 7th St. LA CA 90014.....	200
Lorane Hotel	
241 E 5 th St., LA CA 90013.....	66
Travelers Hotel	
553 Ceres St. LA CA 90021.....	26
Ross Hotel	
640 San Julian St., LA CA 90014.....	28
Chetwood Hotel	
411 E. 4 th St. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Aster Hotel	
618 4 th St. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Hotel Saint Agnes	
560 Glády's Ave. LA CA 90013.....	(?)
Downtown Women's Center (2 locations, 119 total)	
422 S San Pedro St.....	71
333 S Los Angeles St.....	48
Weingart Center	
566 S San Pedro St.....	600
Lamp Community (3 locations, 105 total)	
The Village 527 Crocker St.....	60
The Lodge 660 Stanford Ave.....	~30
Safe Haven 627 San Julian St.....	~15
Volunteers of America (3 locations, 480 total)	

(Transition House) 543 S Crocker St.....	~20
(Drop-In Center) 628 San Julian St.....	~50
(Ballington Plaza Apts.) 622 Wall St.....	~410

Mission Bed Sheltered Individuals

Union Rescue Mission	
(545 S. San Pedro St., LA, CA 90013).....	800
Midnight Mission	
(601 S. San Pedro St., LA, CA 90014).....	400
Los Angeles Mission	
(303 E. 5 th St., LA, CA 90013).....	446
Fred Jordan Mission	
(445 Towne Ave., LA, CA 90013)	0
Emanuel Baptist Mission	
(530 E. 5 th St., LA, CA 90014).....	50
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	
(231 Winston St., LA, CA 90013).....	65

Homeless/Street Sleeping Individuals

Variable.....	~1,700
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*Per the latest LAPD homeless count – source/LA Times July 15th, 2014:

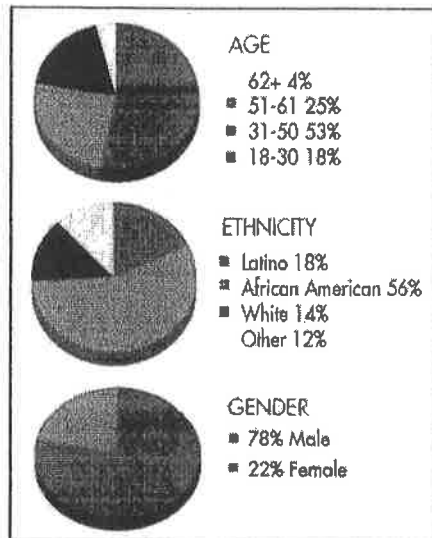
<http://www.latimes.com/local/la-me-skid-row-police-20140716-story.html#page=1>

Total individuals who reside in Skid Row nightly who are currently homeless, formerly homeless or experiencing extreme poverty.....9,008

Some of the conditions that bring people to seek assistance in Skid Row include mental illness, physical disabilities, HIV/AIDS and other chronic diseases, domestic violence, ageing related-issues, parolee status, unemployment and alcohol & substance abuse issues.

All “permanent supportive” SRO Housing units in Skid Row are currently government subsidized, with SRO Housing Corporation & Skid Row Housing Trust each owning and operating over 20 separate buildings respectively. This type of “SRO” housing means that individuals are placed at various hotels based on the

specific conditions or financial hardships they possess. There is currently no permanent supportive family housing in Skid Row/the Industrial district of downtown Los Angeles.



This demographic chart show the age, ethnicity & gender breakdown for the people specifically living @ the Weingart Center in Skid Row (<http://www.weingart.org/pages/mission>) a local 11-story residential building that houses over 500 homeless people and provides services for the local at risk population including but not limited to mental health services, substance abuse treatment and parolee community re-entry programs.

This information was taken from the Downtown Women's Center (<http://www.dwcweb.org/index.htm>), an organization in Skid Row providing permanent supportive housing to 119 women and offering services for the local at risk population including but not limited to case management, medical care, job counseling, government benefits advocacy and computer literacy.

WOMEN SERVED BY DWC

- **4300 women were served in 2011**—a 72% increase from 2010
- **Target population:** The women who come to DWC are homeless, formerly homeless, or experiencing extreme poverty; they cope with mental and chronic illnesses, physical disabilities; chronic abuse and domestic violence, as well as ageing related-issues
- **Places where they have slept in the past year:** 62% Shelter, 55% Street, 50% Motel, 38% Friends/Family, 30% Encampment
- **Demographics:** 53% African-American, 22% White/Caucasian, 12% Hispanic/Latina, 13% declined to state or other
- **Average Age:** 48

Market Rate Housed Individuals

Little Tokyo Lofts

(420 South San Pedro St.)..... 161 units/~200 people

Catalina Building

(443 San Pedro St.).....? variable # of units ~20

The Medallion

(334 S Main St.).....192 units/~220 people

PE Lofts
 (610 S Main St.).....314 units/~400 people
 The Jeffries
 (117 Winston St).....43 units/~55 people
 118 Winston.....2
 The Mercantile
 (620 S Main St.)..... 35 units/~50 people
 Santa Fe Lofts
 (121 E. 6TH St.).....132 units/~150 people
 San Fernando Building
 (400 S Main St.).....70 units/~100 people
 Unlisted Toy District Loft units.....~ 25?

 Estimated Market Rate population.....~1,220

Est. total Skid Row population.....10,228